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# **China Report**

**POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

**No. 82**



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9 May 1980

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 82

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HONG KONG MAGAZINE ON FU YUEHUA CONTROVERSY

HK010509 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 31, 1 May 80 pp 20-21

[Article by He Ren: "RENMIN RIBAO and Fu Yuehua"]

[Text] Although Western correspondents cover the news, make inquiries and gather materials in Beijing day and night, they neglected one news item early this year, and that is, Beijing RENMIN RIBAO did not carry the news report entitled "Who Is Fu Yuehua?" released by XINHUA News Agency on 6 January.

#### The Shameful Secrets of Fu Yuehua

"Who is Fu Yuehua?" is a long article running into 4,000 characters. It made a general list of Fu Yuehua's past. It not only talked about how Fu Yuehua committed the crimes, but also listed all the rights and wrongs of Fu Yuehua's past, adding a name tag: "Female hooligan." Actually, even though Fu Yuehua truly deserves her 2-year sentence, must a woman worker who has committed such a minor offense be subjected to such large-scale and open vilification? We all know that in the past 3 or so years, many people who have committed serious crimes were exposed within and without the Communist Party. But how many of them have undergone the same kind of thorough, detailed exposure by the propaganda machinery of the Communist Party? Is this not a very abnormal situation?

It was alleged that on 8 January last year, Fu Yuehua, who is now 35 years old, "led some visitors from localities who were appealing to the higher authorities in making disturbances at Tiananmen Square and Western Changan Street. They held banners made from bed sheets attached to bamboo poles which she handed out. The banners had slogans like 'oppose hunger and persecution, demand democracy and human rights'." It was also alleged that the crowd she led "seriously disrupted public and traffic order." That was the reason she was arrested by the Beijing Public Security Bureau on 3 April last year.

## Sentencing on the Basis of the "Second Crime"

After half a year (17 October), the Beijing Intermediate People's Court conducted a public trial of the Fu Yuehua case. On 20 December, the court announced that Fu Yuehua "has committed the crime of jeopardizing the maintenance of public order" as a result of which she was sentenced to 2-years imprisonment. In the suit against Fu Yuehua, she was accused of two crimes. The first one was "groundless accusations," saying that her allegations against Geng Yutian, party branch secretary of the capital construction team, were "false charges." The second one was "gathering a crowd to create disturbances and jeopardizing public order." The first crime was "groundless accusation." However, when the sentence was pronounced, although the court still maintained that Fu Yuehua tried to lodge a groundless accusation and attempt a frame-up." It decided "not to investigate" the crime of "groundless accusation." This stirred up a great controversy. Why was the first crime not penalized while the second crime merited a sentence of 2 year's imprisonment? This is indeed puzzling.

The article "Who Is Fu Yuehua?" released by XINHUA gave a detailed account of how Fu Yuehua actually "jeopardized the maintenance of public order." It said: "The disturbances attracted many onlookers. As result, traffic along Western Changan Street was jammed for more than an hour and over 2,000 motor vehicles were stopped, seriously disrupting public and traffic order." The article did not say how many people were then involved in the disturbances. However, according to witnesses, only a few of the marchers were visitors from the localities appealing to higher authorities. If it was only a march by a small group, then it would not have disrupted traffic order that seriously. One factor that contributed to the disruption of order was "there were many onlookers." But is it true that there were over 2,000 motor vehicles that were stopped? If the traffic was jammed because of the onlookers, why did the police not persuade them to give way or try to solve the problem in some other way?

To be sure, Fu Yuehua has her shortcomings and made some mistakes. Moreover, she could be a bit abnormal psychologically. But even if she deserves the prison sentence, news reporters should only talk about facts and seek truth from facts to present a clear picture in reporting the Fu Yuehua case. It is absolutely unnecessary to write up something like "Who Is Fu Yuehua?" relating her misdeeds when she was in middle school, the criticisms she received and the mistakes she committed after graduating from senior high school, including even "evading going down to the countryside" and "getting married in great haste." Is totally vilifying the name of an offender whose offense was punishable by a mere 2-year prison term really fair? The question of Fu Yuehua is one of the nature of contradiction among the people, and besides, it is not even a major question. Why is it that people involved in contradiction between ourselves and the enemy or those who committed serious offenses of the nature of contradictions among the people were not "criticized penetratingly and thoroughly and totally discredited." As happened to Fu Yuehua? So we cannot blame some people in Beijing for feeling a little puzzled when they opened Beijing RIBAO and saw the article "Who Is Fu Yuehua?" when they discovered that RENMIN RIBAO did not carry that article, they felt RENMIN RIBAO handled the matter correctly.

## Hu Jiwei's Talk

Why did RENMIN RIBAO not publish "Who Is Fu Yuehua?" According to reports, it was because they thought: 1) Some of the information carried in the XINHUA article is not true; 2) Part of the contents are too vulgar. Be that as it may, the RENMIN RIBAO handling of this matter will not hurt its reputation. On the contrary, it will enhance the prestige of RENMIN RIBAO among the masses. The people will be happy with its spirit of independence and responsibility.

Hu Jiwei, editor in chief of RENMIN RIBAO, recently spoke about the question of independence and responsibility in a theoretical study class in the Central Committee party school. He said: Sending all copies to the party committee for approval and giving all the responsibility to the party committee is an irresponsible attitude. "Do not always emphasize 'Who has approved this article?' and 'Why not send it over for approval?'" This easily dampens the spirit of independence and responsibility of a newspaper office. If an editorial department is too careful, sends all copies up for approval and blames everything on the higher office once an error is committed, this editorial staff will never be able to produce a good paper." Here, Hu Jiwei was talking about the problem of sending articles for approval. He did not think that all articles need approval. This is a manifestation of the spirit of independence and responsibility and is closely related to another matter. The other matter is that relatively important articles like "Who Is Fu Yuehua?" are not automatically published. If it is thought that there are some problems with the article, then that is even more reason why it should not be published. This is also independence and responsibility. Hu Jiwei held: "Independence and responsibility do not mean doing away with the leadership of the party. They mean that the party committee should guide the editorial department of the party organ to learn independence and responsibility." Hu Jiwei held that what Mao Zedong said on 10 March 1957 while receiving news and publication workers attending the national propaganda work conference is correct. Mao said: "Do newspapers need leadership? This must be analyzed concretely. Newspapers need leadership, but leadership must be compatible with objective conditions. Marxism works in accordance with the prevailing conditions, and the prevailing conditions include objective effects. If the masses like the newspaper, this proves that the leadership is good; if the masses do not like it, then the leadership must not be very good. Correct leadership works in accordance with prevailing conditions and in keeping with reality. It is welcomed by the masses. Incorrect leadership does not work in accordance with prevailing conditions, is not in keeping with reality and is divorced from the masses. It makes the editors unable to act independently and responsibly and the newspaper unwanted by masses. This type of leadership is certainly dogmatic. We are against dogmatism."

In the past 3 years or so, RENMIN RIBAO has done many good things. (Of course, XINHUA News Agency has also done a lot of good things). However, there are still shortcomings. The people hope that this newspaper will persist in emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, independence and responsibility and become the genuine mouthpiece of the people to exercise more influence over the various undertakings of the people.



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' ON U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

HK281146 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 80 p 4

[Special dispatch by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wang Fei [3769 7373]: "Carter Announces New Sanctions Against Iran"]

[Text] At a press conference held at the White House on the afternoon of 17 April, President Carter made a series of important announcements on two major issues of vital concern to the American people--the Iranian and the economic crises.

Following the series of political and economic sanctions imposed against Iran on 7 April, Carter this time ordered the following five new sanctions to be imposed against Iran: the barring of all financial dealings with Iran; the halt of all Iranian imports; the ban of travel to Iran by Americans; the transfer of all military equipment previously purchased by the Government of Iran and already impounded by the U.S. military forces or for sale to other countries; and a request to Congress for authority to pay reparations to the hostages and their families out of the frozen Iranian assets in the United States.

U.S. reporters present noticed that the measures announced by Carter did not include an embargo on medicine and foodstuffs hinted 2 days earlier by a White House spokesman. Apart from the use of Iranian assets which still has to be approved by Congress, the other new measures are not major issues but a legitimization of the existing situation.

Carter reiterated that if Iran does not quickly make a constructive response after these measures have been taken, the United States will be compelled to take other measures. Questioned by reporters, Carter said: If these measures are ineffective and if the concerted action of the allies also proves to be ineffective, "I foresee the only course we can take is some sort of military action." People may still remember that Carter on 7 April also mentioned that the United States would take "other actions." However, when the U.S. press was guessing that these actions might be a U.S. naval blockade of Iran, White House spokesman Powell quickly stepped forward on

12 April to deny this, ruling out the possibility of U.S. military action against Iran. The U.S. press at present is no longer stressing that the United States might carry out a naval blockade of Iran. However, it has revealed that the Defense Department is contemplating the mining of the port of Khang Island. According to reports, laying mines is not of a serious provocative nature. This will neither interfere with oil shipments between the allies and Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain nor lead to serious reaction on the part of the Soviet Union. Moreover, the moment the hostages are released, these mines can be detonated by remote control and the blockade lifted.

President Carter's imposition of one sanction after another against Iran shows that he is anxious because of political reasons within the country to maintain pressure on Iran to secure the early release of the hostages. However, the wisdom of subjective desires can only be tested by objective results. The Iranian foreign minister quickly expressed that Iran will oppose the U.S. sanctions to the end. If this is the case, the result of these measures will further aggravate the U.S.-Iranian crises, making it difficult to secure the early release of the hostages.

In an article on 17 April, columnist Reston pointed out. "Carter has called the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan the most serious threat to world peace since the last war. However, this issue has been obscured by the emotional question of the hostages in Iran and its effect on the U.S. general elections." "The Soviet Union can find solace from this, for it has diverted attention from its occupation of Afghanistan."

According to a WASHINGTON STAR report from Tehran on 16 April, a senior Western diplomat said that Carter's call on the allies to break off diplomatic and economic relations with Iran "will quite possibly harm the interests of the West and improve the Soviet position in Iran. This diplomat pointed out that Persian language broadcasts from Moscow have all along incited the Iranians to struggle against the United States to the end. Some sources have said that the Soviet Union is already using large refrigerated trucks to establish a "landbridge" to supply foodstuffs from West [Xi 4007] Europe to Iran. In addition, a Soviet trade delegation arrived in Tehran on the same day Carter announced his new sanctions.

A reporter asked Carter whether his announcement today would likewise be criticized by critics for trying to influence the outcome of the Pennsylvania primary to be held on 22 April? Carter replied that he never had the slightest thought of gaining any political advantage from his announcement concerning the hostages.

CSO: 4005

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HONG KONG PAPER ON ABORTIVE U.S. RESCUE MISSION

HK260133 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 26 Apr 80 p 2

[Political talk column by Shih Chun-yu: "After the Abortive U.S. Rescue Action"]

[Text] Two U.S. Hercules transports crashed yesterday in the Iranian desert near Tabas. It is said that the planes were carrying ground combat troops and CIA personnel, who were on a mission to rescue the U.S. hostages.

However, after the aircraft accident, there were differences between the White House announcement and the Iranian Government statement. The Iranians said that these two aircraft had been shot down by their pursuit planes and expressed disbelief that the mission of the two aircraft was to rescue the hostages.

U.S. officials said that there were equipment malfunctions on the aircraft which caused the rescue action to be aborted.

For example, since there were ground combat troops and CIA personnel on board the two C-130 Hercules planes, how could they say that only eight persons died in the crash while several others were injured? If they were really carrying out a commando operation, there should have been many more armed troops and equipment. However, the United States said that the survivors had all been airlifted away.

Maybe these two aircraft landed secretly in the desert in central Iran, and there were other commandos carrying out the mission, but as the aircraft crashed first the other measures could not be carried out according to plan.

Carter had no option but to make a public statement on this affair. He also said that he bore sole responsibility. The White House said that the action was carried out for humanitarian reasons and was in the interests of the American nation.

However the moment the statement on the affair was issued, it caused very great shocks everywhere.

Western Europe expressed astonishment because the United States had not informed its allies before taking action. Although the action was worthy of sympathy, if such action were expanded, Western European countries would feel in an awkward situation.

The Soviet Union immediately expressed condemnation. Gromyko and TASS opened concerted fire on the United States, and described the action as a provocation against the Iranian republic.

Of the Arab countries Syria condemned the United States. It seems that other Arab countries, apart from Egypt and others, will also feel unhappy over the U.S. action.

The failure of this U.S. action had been predicted by the West, because this was quite different from the two rescues of hostages from airports carried out several years ago by Israeli and West German commandos. The militant students in Iran imagined long ago that the United States might take action, and adopted precautionary measures.

The problem is that the hostage issue is all the more difficult to solve after this failure.

Carter's statement said that the affair was his own responsibility. However, no matter how U.S. public opinion, the opposition party and the competitors in the presidential race evaluate this action, it is bound to have a certain effect on Carter's election campaign.

Following this U.S. failure, the countries of the Western Alliance may feel still more uneasy about the United States and worry that it will again fail to consult its allies before taking some action or other.

These reactions will all be expressed in the coming period.

Iran will again launch an anti-American movement, and at the same time the Soviet Union will not miss the chance to step up its seduction of Iran.

Following this affair, the United States is truly in a dilemma. Of course, if the action had succeeded, U.S. prestige would have soared. Since it has now failed, we will have to see how the United States can pick up the pieces.

CSO: 4005



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HONG KONG 'TA KUNG PAO' ON CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. FAILURE \*

HK280217 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 28 Apr 80 p 2

[Column by Shih Chun-yu: "U.S. Adoption of Military Measures Is Not the Right Way"]

[Text] The reactions in various quarters to the failure of Carter's attempt to rescue the hostages are now gradually becoming clear.

Although certain allies have not excoriated Carter and have even expressed sympathy and support, while many people in the United States have also praised the action, the affair has caused very many unfavorable reactions and consequences in the Middle East situation.

AFP reported yesterday that the Soviet Union had reaped unexpected gains from the abortive attempt to rescue the hostages. This is indeed the case. First, U.S. prestige has suffered a setback because of this failure. The Western allies all feel that they are in a predicament because the United States "acted without informing them," and are worried about what to do if the United States again resorts to independent action.

Secondly, the Soviet Union is taking advantage of this affair to curry favor with Iran and draw that country over to its own side. Moscow is whipping up new anti-American propaganda. The more the United States imposes economic sanctions and other pressure on Iran, the more effort will the Soviet Union make to open the back door for Tehran. If the United States imposes a military blockade, this will provide a still greater opportunity for the "bear" for passing through the hall into the inner chamber and openly intervening.

Thirdly, the Soviet Union is vigorously trying to make use of the hostage rescue attempt to distract people's attention and focus world public opinion on this affair while the facts of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and expansion toward the Indian Ocean fade from people's memories.

Still less can we neglect the fact that India has revealed that the number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan has now reached 110,000, including 4 or 5 divisions deployed on the Afghan-Iranian border. The Soviet Union has

installed medium-range nuclear missiles in Afghanistan, which can directly threaten the U.S. military base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The U.S. action to rescue the hostages has also caused disquiet in the Arab countries. In particular, the Arab oil-producing countries are worried about the expansion of the U.S.-Iranian dispute. If the United States resorts to military action to blockade the Hormuz Strait, the Middle East oil route will be obstructed, oil prices are bound to soar, and the unstable state of the U.S. dollar will deteriorate still more. All this will inevitably affect the world economy.

Total daily oil production of the 13 OPEC countries is estimated to be about 30 million tons, half of which comes from Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Qatar and so on. The oil produced by these countries has to pass through the Hormuz Strait. If the United States resorts to action, this will have a major effect on oil output in the oil-producing states. The Iranian foreign minister has said that Iran will not hesitate to destroy the whole Gulf. The consequences of this will be incalculable.

The Soviet Union will also seek to profit from the disquiet in the oil-producing states.

Iranian President Bani-Sadr has perceived the Soviet conspiracy. The warning he gave the Soviet Union at his press conference on 26 April is praiseworthy.

The PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman and comment in Beijing have pointed out that the crux of the current situation—the threat to world peace posed by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan—must not be neglected on account of the Iranian affair.

As the current UNCA President Salim Achmed said in Singapore a few days ago, the international community should explore all ways for bringing about the release of the U.S. hostages; "military measures are not the right way, and their consequences will be incalculable."

These words were said for the benefit of the United States. In fact, the United States should be more cautious in future in dealing with the hostage problem and consider the affair in an all-round way; if she acts hastily again, the situation may get out of control.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HONG KONG 'TA KUNG PAO' ON PROBLEMS RAISED BY U.S. RESCUE FAILURE

HK270257 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 27 Apr 80 p 2

[Notes on the Week" by Kung Yao-wen]

[Excerpts] The biggest item of news last week was that the United States despatched armed forces to Iran to rescue its hostages there. However, the scheme was a total failure. The raiding force left eight corpses and six aircraft behind in the Iranian desert and withdrew.

It was generally held that so-called military action would only mean mining Iranian ports or blockading the Hormuz Strait with warships; it would certainly not mean bombing and making a landing.

The nine Common Market countries held a conference at the beginning of last week, which was also attended by the Japanese foreign minister. After the meeting, the nine countries and Japan decided to go halfway; in accordance with U.S. demands, they will impose sanctions against Iran, but these will be carried out in two stages, to produce a cushioning effect.

It was 3 days after this meeting that the United States launched its unexpected commando raid. Those countries were astonished by this news. This is bound to cause still more suspicions between them and the United States.

These countries therefore hold that on the one hand the United States demands that they coordinate their action with hers, and on the other acts independently without consulting or informing them. If this situation goes on, will they not be led by the United States some time into a position that they do not want to face?

If the United States was attempting to unite all forces to deal with the Soviet Union, those countries would have gone along with it; now, it is Iran against whom the United States is devising all methods to force compliance. This is the key to the problem.

That there are 50 U.S. hostages in Iranian hands naturally causes anxiety among the U.S. Government and people. However, if people look a bit farther, they will see that a still greater problem in the world today is that 17 million people in Afghanistan are being trampled on by the iron heel of the Soviet Army.

Moreover, the Soviet spearhead is pointed towards a still larger region and seeks to stretch out to warm water ports on the Indian Ocean. Unless its attempt is completely blocked, the region south of Afghanistan, and even Iran itself, will in future be threatened still more by the Soviet Union.

Due to a series of U.S. actions, the attention currently paid to the U.S.-Iranian dispute far exceeds the importance attached to the movement of Soviet troops into Afghanistan and the Soviet Union's continuing external expansion. On the one hand the United States has proposed boycotting the Moscow Olympics as a sanction against Soviet aggression against Afghanistan, and on the other she has herself created an incident to divert people's attention. Is it not worth reconsidering the lightness or gravity and the moderation or urgency in policy decisions?

UN Secretary-General Waldheim's speech yesterday was fair. The United States has already waited half a year and displayed patience. However, armed force is certainly not the way to solve the problem; international society should find a way to get the U.S. hostages released and to solve the problem peacefully.

CSO: 4005



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HONG KONG 'WEN WEI PO' ON U.S. RESCUE FAILURE

HK270157 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 27 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "A Little Impatience Makes Up a Big Scene—On the U.S. Commando Action for Rescuing the Hostages"]

[Text] The Israeli raid to rescue hostages from Kampala was a story on everyone's lips at one time, but Tehran is different from Kampala. Tehran is in northern Iran and it is difficult for aircraft coming there from outside the country to remain undetected; moreover Iran's military strength is much greater than Uganda's. They also long ago took the necessary measures to guard against a U.S. attack. Hence, when the U.S. hostages were put under detention, experts warned that Carter would find it hard to succeed if he carried out a blind imitation of the Kampala raid.

However, after waiting 3 months 22 days, Carter finally took the risk, staking everything on a single venture. Why? The situation required action.

Embargo, a break in diplomatic relations, and sanctions all failed to bring Iran to its knees. Iran announced that if the United States imposed a sea blockade, Iran would also retaliate with a sea blockade. As U.S. sanctions escalated, Iran's counteraction escalated. Still more serious, the Soviet Union seized the chance to intervene. This gravely changed the pattern in the Middle East.

The public mood in the United States was daily hardening. According to a WASHINGTON POST opinion survey, over half the citizens were in favor of setting a deadline for the release of the hostages and adopting military action if this deadline was not met.

Waiting around was not likely to bring any result within the foreseeable future, and the time for making a choice was gradually drawing nearer. Earnestly hoping for success, Carter took this risky course, attempting to break this Middle East deadlock at one stroke.

One reason given for the failure of Carter's commando raid was that the training was not good enough and the equipment malfunctioned; another was that command over the operation failed to work properly because of Soviet radio interference; another was that the raid was repulsed by the Iranian airforce and forced to withdraw. These numerous and confusing reasons are actually all technical, and hence secondary. The main reason is that, considering the affair from the strategic viewpoint, there was no need to take such drastic action against Iran; the problem could only be solved by allowing things to moderate and cool down. Moreover, procrastination was certainly not endangering the safety of the hostages. Why then was it urgently necessary to take this final step?

Islamic religious fervor has stirred up ever more strong anti-American feelings among the Iranian people, but a group of politicians headed by President Bani-Sadr were still keeping clear political heads. They could clearly see the direct danger posed by Soviet threats and aggression, and sought to solve from moderation the problem of relations with the United States. Moreover international public opinion was daily coming over to the U.S. side. The conference of Common Market foreign ministers reached unanimity on collective sanctions against Iran and already started to put these into effect. A completely satisfactory result might soon have been achieved: the release of the hostages, and improved relations between Iran and the United States. However, Carter's constantly-escalating sanctions imposed a setback to these possibilities.

Although Carter has stated that the raid was certainly not aimed at Iran as a hostile country, and was carried out for humanitarian reasons, the Soviet Union propaganda machine has seized the chance to stir up trouble and regard it as U.S. aggressive action. The Soviet Union has concentrated troops near the Iranian border, expanded its strength, and is tempting Iran to fall into its embrace. Extremist forces in Iran are also certain to take advantage of this incident to whip up a still greater anti-American storm, to force President Bani-Sadr to give way and withdraw and compel Iran to embark on the pro-Soviet path. Western countries that support U.S. demands for the release of the hostages will feel shocked and unhappy over the drastic U.S. action, and new cracks will appear. In this way the solution of the hostage crisis will truly become unattainable in the foreseeable future.

At a time when the hostage crisis is growing daily more serious, it is all the more necessary to stress wisdom and patience both for the United States and for Iran. A little impatience has messed up a big scheme; it is essential not to allow the Middle East situation to become even more irretrievable.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HONG KONG 'WEN WEI PO' ON VANCE RESIGNATION

HK300531 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 30 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Resignation of Vance and U.S. Foreign Policy"]

[Text] In 1915, American Secretary of State Bryan resigned his post in protest over President Wilson's policy toward Germany. Now, Vance has resigned over the question of Carter's military action to rescue the hostages.

Vance has been intending to resign for some time. During the primaries in the past few months, Vance said that after the term of office of the present administration expires, he would resign even if Carter is reelected. However, the development of events was such that he could not wait for another 8 months for the expiration of the term of office and he resigned hurriedly. According to reports, such haste and impatience was caused by his differences with Carter and Brzezinski over the handling of relations with Iran. Sanctions imposed on Iran by Carter have gradually escalated, from economic and political to military measures. But Vance had insisted on a moderate policy to seek a diplomatic solution through the concerted action of the Western allies. Therefore, when Carter was planning the military action to rescue the hostages, Vance was the only one opposed to the plans among the decisionmakers. Since his views differed from those of the President and some rifts appeared in diplomatic relations with the Western allies, even if Vance had remained in office there might not have been much that he could do.

However, the question of military action to rescue the hostages was only the breaking point in the development of differences between Vance and Carter. Looking back at the evolution of Carter's foreign policy, such differences have long existed. When Carter was elected, he upheld the banner of "human rights" diplomacy and was full of hopes in pursuing detente with the Soviet Union. The continuous expansion of Soviet hegemony corrected Carter's view of the international situation. Carter disregarded the SALT II agreement that Vance took great pains to set up and his Soviet policy became tougher and tougher, including increasing defense expenditures, readjusting global defense, condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, restricting trade with the Soviet Union and boycotting the Moscow Olympics. All

these actions deepened the policy differences between Carter and Vance, and on the Iranian question, they are not able to work together anymore.

The resignation of Vance is expected to bring about personnel changes in the State Department. A group of State Department officials who follow Vance will hand in their resignations and a reorganization of the State Department will take place. This reorganization must be in line with Carter's foreign policy to insure its implementation.

It can be foreseen that U.S. policy towards the Soviet Union will be even tougher from now on. Although trade and dialog will continue, tit-for-tat struggle will become more and more acute. Exchange of criticism and confrontation will take the place of the atmosphere of Soviet-U.S. "detente" which once filled the air. This confrontation will first expand in the Persian Gulf area and spread to Europe and East Asia. But of course, this confrontation does not necessarily mean an increase in the danger of war. It might be the other way around. It could be that because the Soviet Union's southward expansion has been stopped, the outbreak of a war will be delayed.

At the same time, U.S. policy toward Iran might continue to harden. Brzezinski already pointed out: the aborted mission to rescue the hostages should serve as a reminder to Iran not to belittle American strength or doubt America's will to use force. If the U.S. could plan a military action to rescue the hostages, then the possibility of such military measures as enforcing a naval blockade cannot be discounted.

Carter's foreign policy has become tougher. But he still has not distinguished between who is the real opponent in the contention and who are the allies that can be won over. If he cannot distinguish between friend and foe, it is possible that he might throw his own camp into confusion.

CSO: 4005



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CORRESPONDENTS ANALYZE PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARY RESULTS

OW290556 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1713 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO correspondent Zhang Yan and XINHUA correspondent Wu Jing: "What Do the Results of the Pennsylvania Primary Show"?]

[Excerpts] Washington, 26 Apr—Who has the highest hope of becoming the next president of the United States? This question has become more complicated after the 22 April primary in Pennsylvania, the fourth largest U.S. state.

Carter and Reagan were far ahead before the Pennsylvania primary. However, in Pennsylvania Kennedy defeated Carter by a narrow margin and Bush won 53 percent of the votes over Reagan, who was thought to be "sure of victory" there. Encouraged by these results, both Kennedy and Bush as well as their respective supporters declared that they would campaign to the end.

Under the American two-party system of presidential nomination, to be nominated for the presidency at the Democratic Party convention in August this year one must win a majority of votes with the support of at least 1,666 delegates. Carter so far has 1,038 votes while Kennedy has only 569. The Republican nominee must win 998 votes at his party convention. Before the Pennsylvania primary, Reagan had 411 votes while Bush had only 96 (the result of the Pennsylvania primary regarding distribution of Republican delegates has not yet been announced.)

Judging from these figures, the Pennsylvania primary apparently will not change the general campaign situation. From our vantage point, however, the situation is more complicated than it appears.

Pennsylvania occupies an important position in the American history of development. However, since coal was replaced by petroleum, the economy here has never been able to recover and many people have moved from the state.

While in Harrisburg, the state capital, we asked people in coffee shops, at newspaper stalls and on sidewalks about the primary and they gave us various responses.

One painter said: "The price of oil has doubled in 1 year. How can people lead such a hard life"? He said that he would not vote in the primary. One unemployed worker said: "I will vote for Kennedy because he speaks for the poor and is good to us Catholics."

However, some people said: "I cannot trust Kennedy because he does not have a high moral standing. But for whom shall I vote? Perhaps Reagan. The Democratic Party is no good, let the Republican Party try." Another person said: "Reagan will be 70 next year. As the presidency is a hard job, it is better to let Carter continue for another 4 years." A young saleswoman said: "Honestly speaking, I have not even thought about the election. It does not matter whom I vote for."

Recent American press reports on the primaries in various parts of the United States show that the discontent reflected by the aforementioned people is prevalent not only in Pennsylvania.

The campaign is still in full swing. Kennedy, Reagan and Bush are still on the stump making speeches, gearing them to the special characteristics of various localities and different audiences and attacking the Carter Administration's various policies. Carter, through Vice President Mondale and Mrs Carter, is publicizing and explaining his methods and actions taken to cope with various crises, calling on people not to let some "irresponsible persons" take advantage of their depression.

However, this nominally lively situation cannot cover up the reality: A large portion of the voters does not have much confidence in any of the politicians and is not much interested in such campaign activities. Only 54 percent of those eligible voted in the Pennsylvania primary.

CSO: 4005

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' ON SOVIET THREAT TO THIRD WORLD

HK290516 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 80 p 6

[Commentary by XINHUA reporters: "Third World--Victim of Soviet Southward Strategy?"]

[Text] The Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, a nonaligned Third World country, marks a new phase of Soviet aggression and expansion. It enables Third World people to see through the aggressive nature of the Soviet Union. More and more people in the world now are aware of the following:

1. The Soviet Union's southward strategy in its quest for world domination makes the Third World nations its primary victims. The focus of Soviet global strategy is in Europe, but the East-West military confrontation there is at a deadlock. Hence the Soviet Union has begun a flanking movement toward the south. With this strategic edge over the West, Moscow seeks to bring the West to its knees without having to go to war. The first victims of such a Soviet move are the nations in South Asia, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa. The Soviet Union has created a dangerous precedent in Afghanistan. If not checked, such an act of aggression will threaten Pakistan, Iran and Turkey and plunge more Third World nations into misery as it did to Afghanistan.

2. The Moscow brand of "treaty of friendship and cooperation" is an instrument of Soviet infiltration, expansion and aggression in Third World countries. The Soviet Union has concluded such treaties with 10 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Through a network of treaties with the Soviet Union at the center, thousands of Soviet experts, advisers and military personnel have been sent to these countries to control them. Some of these nations have been turned into advance bases for facilitating further infiltration and expansion in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Thus far the Soviet Union has acquired or obtained the right to use over 50 naval, air and other bases and ports in Third World countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan in the name of the Soviet-Afghan "treaty of friendship" shows that this kind of treaty is not only a shackle for the Third World countries but might also one day become a weapon of Soviet interference in and annexation of them.

3. Cuba and Vietnam are being used by the Soviet Union as tools for infiltration and expansion in Asia, Africa and Latin America and for the sabotage of Third World unity and the nonaligned movement. Most of the Third World and nonaligned countries have condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and demanded the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country. However, Cuba, as the current chairman of the coordinating bureau of the nonaligned countries, has been obstructing the convening of a nonaligned conference on the Afghan incident. As a result, Afghanistan has been occupied for more than 3 months and no action has been taken by the nonaligned movement.

Over the past years the Soviet Union has used Vietnam and Cuba as its pawns in the Third World. This has brought extensive damage to the Third World countries. Moscow's huge military and economic aid to Hanoi and Havana averages respectively \$3 million and \$12 million per day. With all-out Soviet backing, Vietnam has succeeded in occupying Kampuchea and controlling Laos. This has encouraged Hanoi to be the dominant force in Southeast Asia. Time and again the Soviet Union has sent large numbers of Cuban mercenaries to the Middle East and Africa to meddle in the conflicts among the countries in these regions and even interfered with their internal affairs. There are still more than 37,000 Cuban military personnel in the Middle East and Africa. The Soviet move to use Cuba as a forward base for infiltration into Latin America has been particularly unsettling to some Latin American countries.

4. The Soviet southward strategy has aggravated the tension in the world and will inevitably accelerate the economic difficulties of the Third World. A major objective of the strategy is Gulf oil for global domination. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and its thrust toward the Gulf region have triggered a rush for oil. Since the beginning of this year, crude oil prices have repeatedly gone up because of a drop in the production of Middle East oil. This will bring greater economic difficulties to the Third World countries, particularly the nonproducers of oil.

5. The Soviet southward strategy has undermined the security and stability in some areas. Great numbers of people in some Third World countries have thus been forced to leave their homelands and go abroad as refugees. The exodus of refugees from Vietnam and Cuba, two of the Soviet tools for expansion, has aroused worldwide concern and protests. Thus far over a million Vietnamese and tens of thousands of Cubans have left their homelands. The exodus of millions of refugees will inevitably bring complicated political, social and public security problems to the international community, especially to the neighboring Third World countries.

All these facts show that the Soviet Union is a principal source of war and a major cause of the present tense and turbulent international situation. The Kremlin's global offensive to seek world hegemony, particularly its current southward strategy, has directly or indirectly encroached upon the independence, sovereignty and interests of Third World countries. More and more Third World countries and people have realized that the only way for them to defend their security, independence and world peace is to unite against Moscow's global strategy by all possible means.



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HONG KONG PAPER ON SOVIET POSITION ON IRAN CRISIS

HK010434 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 1 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Soviet Union Seeks Advantage From the Hostage Crisis"]

[Text] The aborted U.S. military operation to rescue the hostages has been arousing strong reactions all over the world, the most conspicuous of which is the provocative actions of the Soviet Union.

After the affair was made public, Radio Moscow broadcast a sarcastic report condemning American "armed provocation," "military adventure" and "creating a war zone in the Persian Gulf area." It was all like an impartial international arbiter speaking out from a sense of justice.

The Soviets spared no effort in exposing and attacking the United States but not even once did they mention a peaceful solution to the hostage crisis. This clearly indicates that the main position of the Soviet Union is not to solve the hostage crisis but to attempt to fan an even stronger anti-American tide.

Back in the early stages of the hostage incident, a report prepared by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency made the following analysis: The Soviet position on this affair is to prolong the hostage crisis and to lead Carter into using force because a prolongation of the hostage crisis means the prolongation of anti-Americanism in Iran, and once Carter uses force, it could give the Soviet Union a pretext for military intervention.

This was what happened: When the United States imposed an embargo and economic sanctions, the Soviet Union sent a large trade delegation to Iran, promptly signed a protocol on economic agreement and resumed the natural gas negotiations which had been broken off because the Soviets demanded a very low price. When the United States was considering a naval blockade of Iran, the Soviets offered to provide land passages for Iran's foreign trade. When America strengthened its naval forces in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union massed troops near the northern border of Iran, updated their arms and equipment and stationed tactical fighter planes in the area.

It also moved the Soviet occupation troops in Afghanistan from the eastern to the western part. It can be inferred that if America takes military action against Iran, Soviet troops will march southward and create a situation of confrontation, or even military conflict, the United States and the Soviet Union in the southern and northern parts of Iran.

It is impossible that the United States has not noticed this. But in the American handling of the hostage crisis, it has not put Soviet-American relations in a dominant position or regarded it as the major background and basis for making decisions on what to do. The United States is very concerned about the release of the hostages, but it has not accorded full consideration to the effects of its actions on the Soviet Union.

"It is better to reconcile with enemies than to make enemies." The way to solve the crisis between the United States and Iran is not to escalate sanctions but to leave it to international public opinion and wait for changes in Iran's internal situation. Acting with undue haste and an indiscriminate use of sanctions would mean adding fuel to the fire of anti-American sentiments in Iran and giving the Soviet Union a great opportunity to stir up more trouble. Sure enough, in the entire course of the hostage crisis, the Soviet Union has continuously expanded its political influence by posing as a "friendly country." It has gained economic benefits from trade with Iran and won the political friendship of Iran, thereby stretching its hands into a new target after the invasion of Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union was condemned by world public opinion when it invaded Afghanistan. But now it is using the American military action to rescue the hostages to divert the attention of world opinion to plan out its suppression of guerrilla activities in Afghanistan with ease. The Soviet strategy of southward expansion to secure a warm water port was defeated when it got itself into the Afghan quagmire. However, now it has been given an opportunity to expand into Iran by the deepening of the hostage crisis. In the whole course of the hostage crisis, the Soviet Union is the real beneficiary.

After assessing the hostage crisis, President Carter must have a deeper understanding and must make certain not to give the Soviet any more opportunities for expansion.

CSC: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'BA YI RADIO' COMMENTS ON MAO'S ENDORSEMENT OF HUA

OW300509 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Text] It is said that 4 [as heard] years ago, or rather, on 30 April 1975, Chairman Mao wrote these words to Hua Guofeng: "With you in charge, I am at ease." However, very few people today know the origin of these words. Actually, these words were widely publicized throughout the country not long ago. Someone even used "With you in charge, I am at ease" as a theme to draw a huge picture of Chairman Mao having a cordial conversation with Hua Guofeng. At that time, the words "With you in charge, I am at ease" were eulogized as a historic document. They were used to prove that Comrade Hua Guofeng was the so-called "legitimate successor" designated by Chairman Mao himself. With these last words of the late leader, Comrade Hua Guofeng ascended the throne of both the party and the state.

After Chairman Mao's death, Chairman Hua was praised as "the esteemed and beloved leader, wise teacher and great helmsman" (in order to win the trust of the people). Furthermore, the army commanders and fighters were ordered to absolutely obey wise leader Chairman Hua's instructions and (policies). It was stressed that Chairman Mao's great banner must be held high and resolute support must be given to Chairman Hua as the leader. "We will fight wherever Chairman Hua orders us to."

However, everyone knows well that Chairman Hua assumed the highest leading posts of both the party and the state not through the election of the party Central Committee after collective consultations but by Chairman Mao's personal decision. In the new situation that occurred after Chairman Mao's death and the downfall of the gang of four, the broad masses of people and party members, especially cadres, were extremely dissatisfied with the practice of the emperor passing on the throne to his designated successor. Taking advantage of this dissatisfaction, some people in the party Central Committee fiercely attacked the practice of determining the successor in accordance with "With you in charge, I am at ease."

At first, this criticism sounds very correct, for it is aimed at opposing the selection of people for leading party and government positions according to someone's personal desire. At that time, many people, party members and cadres vigorously supported this criticism.

Later, the whole truth came out. Actually, the above criticism was not made in the interest of the party or in defense of the party's principles, but it was made in an attempt to realize the sinister aim of a certain person and his clique. They made this criticism to deal blows at Comrade Hua Guofeng and several other leaders so that they would be able to usurp party and state leadership. After seizing party, government and army leadership, they have begun to make arbitrary decisions and take peremptory actions. For instance, people are appointed to important posts by favoritism. In selecting people for cadre positions, they first select people on their own side, persons from their native places or their old comrades in arms. The general secretary of the party Central Committee and the chief of general staff who have recently assumed office (were a case in point). Almost all the leaders of the provinces and municipalities directly under the central government as well as of the military regions are people on his own side.

[Words indistinct] (?It is instructed that) the appointment of cadres should be decided not through the practice of "What I say goes" but through collective discussion. In fact, however, the so-called principle of making decisions through collective discussion just does not work because the practice of "What I say goes" still prevails. This is true not only of cadre appointments and removals but also of decisions on almost all major party, government and army matters which are made according to one single person's will. Thus, the pernicious influence of feudal autocratic rule is far from being eliminated.

CSO: 4005



## PARTY AND STATE

### 'BA YI' DEMOUNCES 'SOMEONE' FOR ABOLISHING PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

OW280248 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Someone has obstinately deprived our people of their four major rights [referring to the right to "speak out freely, air their views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters"]. This clearly shows that the old-liners' practice of "What I say goes" still exists. Now democracy is used as a cover for autocratic acts. Someone pretends to uphold collective leadership and to oppose personal dictatorship. But as people put it, these tactics are designed to hoodwink people and to mix black and white. If a decision is made based on the practice of "What I say goes," this undemocratic decision cannot be correct and rational even though he (as heard) has put up the signboard of collective deliberation collective decision-making.

The resolution adopted by the 5th plenary session of the party Central Committee and the 14th session of the NPC Standing Committee to amend article 45 of the constitution is a case in point.

On 16 January, some person made a speech denouncing people for putting up big-character posters and opposing the four major freedoms. As the gang of four did in the past, he went all out to prepare public opinion for depriving the people of their four major rights. Singing the tone of this speech, some people have babbled that there are more disadvantages than advantages in putting up big-character posters, as if this democratic practice were detrimental to the promotion of democracy, to the consolidation of stability and unity and to affecting the efforts to bring about the four modernizations.

The 5th plenary session of the party Central Committee and the 14th session of the NPC Standing Committee decided to propose to the National People's Congress that the stipulation in article 45 of the PRC Constitution that citizens "have the right to 'speak out freely, air their views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters'" be deleted. In a word, this so-called resolution was adopted under great pressure.

During and after these sessions, some people glibly said that the "four bigs," taken as a whole, never played a positive role in safeguarding the

people's democratic rights but, on the contrary, hampered the people in the normal exercise of their democratic rights. This resolution appears to have been a collective decision and [words indistinct], but in fact it is (?an arbitrary decision) made through the practice of "What I say goes." Therefore, this nominally democratic, collective decision is actually incorrect, irrational and undemocratic.

As a matter of fact, the overwhelming majority of people hold that retaining the four major rights stipulated in article 45 of the constitution will not affect but will be conducive to the people's exercise of their democratic rights. From their personal experiences, people have realized that the baneful effects of the gang of four's feudal fascist rule and their erroneous line still exert a strong influence. Owing to the mistakes and irrational practices of leaders at the central and local levels, people will have nowhere to vent their grievances and to appeal for the redress of wrongs. Under these circumstances, putting up big-character posters and exercising the other three major rights have become the only way for the masses to express their views frankly and truthfully, to put forward their demands and to struggle against unlawful acts.

People may ask: How can putting up big-character posters and exercising the other three major freedoms affect the four modernizations? Is it that the people's frank and sincere expression of their views is detrimental to the situation of stability and unity and to the four modernizations? As the masses put it well, now that the people are not allowed to speak out, won't stability and unity be out of the question? Honestly speaking, there cannot be true unity under the threat of the big stick.

In these circumstances, remnants of the gang of four may stage a comeback. [words indistinct] By then, not only a few people will suffer disaster, nor will only the four modernizations (?suffer setbacks).

As for those people who use the four major freedoms to carry out illegitimate activities to achieve their sinister aims, this is an example of (?personal misdeeds). Problems may arise from a perfect policy, right or system if it is not properly practiced. As for individuals who abuse their rights, they should be dealt with on the merits of their individual cases. One should not give up eating for fear of choking. The legitimate rights the people have gained through years of struggle should not be abolished.

Now public opinion is being prepared for depriving the people of their four major rights. It should be clearly realized that opposing the "four bigs" is aimed at depriving the people of their right to speak out and at silencing them, and that in the long run it will seriously jeopardize the four modernizations and the future of our country.

## PARTY AND STATE

### PRC LEADERS IMPROPERLY SEEK PERSONAL PRESTIGE

OW251639 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Prior to the Cultural Revolution, YANGCHENG WANBAO [Guangzhou evening paper] published an article entitled "The Rightful Place of Prestige," expounding on the origins and forms of expressing genuine or false prestige. The article pointed out: "Only leaders who are well-versed in the laws of social change and good at analyzing complex situations, who make practical principles and policies by pooling the wisdom of the masses, who are humble and cautious at work and who live simple lives are qualified to lead the masses in their hundreds of millions to march forward in a down-to-earth manner and only they are qualified to enjoy genuine prestige."

Today, in our party, some leaders, particularly the principal leader, have made it a practice of building prestige for themselves through artificial means. They have taken improper measures to attack others in order to exalt themselves and have exaggerated their individual roles, tried everything to cover up their errors, formed cliques for their own selfish interests, set up their own factions and curried favor with some people for their own glorification.

Ostensibly, the prestige they have built for themselves seems impressive. They seem to enjoy popular support and their leadership seems highly effective. But, this "prestige" and "support" are in fact false in appearance. Behind it are differences of opinions and ideological confusion. If a leader tries to please the public with claptrap, tries to achieve glory by deception and political trickery and is unable to persistently uphold correct principles and policies, then not only can he not heighten his prestige, but the prestige that he had built up in the past will also be totally discredited.

In our party today, there are some people who contributed heavily during the revolutionary war. Although they did not resolutely resist the erroneous line during its period of rampancy after the founding of the country the way comrades (Peng Zhen, Peng Dehuai, He Long) and Huang Zecheng did, they tactfully presented their different opinions.

After the downfall of the gang of four, the man who seeks personal prestige lavished praise on the line of the Eighth CCP National Congress and carried out several policies of Comrade Liu Shaoqi. While doing this, he also tried desperately to create (his own) prestige inside the party and among the people. Of course, when he has arrogated all the party, government and military powers to himself, [words indistinct] he discards the whole series of correct policies and follows the erroneous line and policies pursued by the capitalist countries. He has made a fetish of the ideas that jeopardized the country and its people for several thousand years. Over the past 3 years following the downfall of the gang of four, there is not one single project that has been fulfilled on schedule. There is no apparent improvement of living standards. Although the (economy) is going downhill, armaments have been stepped up greatly. (Although we are pursuing a low-wage policy), the prices of products are shockingly high. [words indistinct]

Regarding the issue of Sino-Vietnamese relations, the same line of considering neighbors as enemies and of wantonly engaging in military aggression, as pushed during the gang of four's days, is still being followed. Because of rash and disruptive policies toward the Sino-Vietnamese and Sino-Soviet relations after the downfall of the gang of four, (China's already very low) international prestige has dropped even further. The people now [words indistinct] have no confidence in what their leaders say or do. They are wary of their leaders' capricious policies [words indistinct] and do not believe that they can lead the whole party and the people of the whole country to realize the magnificent four modernizations before the end of the century.

In the forthcoming 12th CCP National Congress, it is imperative to solve the issue of leading cadres solemnly and earnestly. It is imperative to choose and promote the prestigious and capable cadres to lead the construction. The leaders of the central authorities, in particular, must no longer rest on their laurels. They should bravely admit that their physical and intellectual capacities [words indistinct] can no longer meet the requirements of national construction in modern times. They must take into account the lasting and far-reaching interests of the country and give their jobs to capable persons at an early date. If they still want to cling on their posts, not only will they not maintain prestige built in the past, but the integrity of their later years may also be endangered.

CSO: 4605



## PARTY AND STATE

### 'TIANJIN RADIO' PRAISES VOLUNTARILY RETIRED CADRES

SK271138 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 26 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary: "In Praise of the Spirit of Relinquishing One's Post in Favor of the Able and Virtuous"—follows a 26 April Tianjin Radio report on a party committee secretary of a district food company who voluntarily relinquished his post]

[Excerpt] We have just reported the story of Comrade (Guo Kun), former secretary of the party committee of the Hexi District food company, who voluntarily gave up his post to become an advisor in favor of the able and virtuous. We consider this a good deed. A great number of veteran comrades of our party rendered invaluable service to the cause of the party in the past. They were, and still are, the treasures of the country. But the objective laws of nature spare no man and they will find that their abilities fall short of their resolve as they get on in years. For this reason, it is necessary to lighten the burden of veteran cadres when they reach a certain age. This not only reflects the solicitude of the party for veteran cadres but also complies with the inexorable development of objective reality. With the shift in the work emphasis of the party, it becomes increasingly urgent for veteran cadres holding leading posts to choose and bring up successors for the cause of the party. It behooves the veteran comrades of our party to carry out this work conscientiously with a sense of responsibility to the cause of the party. It is out of this sense of responsibility to the four modernizations and to the long-term interests of the party and the people that Comrade (Guo Kun) relinquished his post, passing on his experiences and helping his successor as an advisor. What he has done is of great significance.

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### BRIEFS

**FUZHOU CADRE TRAINING CLASSES**—Reading classes for leading cadres held by the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee opened on 16 April. The principal leading comrade of the municipal CCP Committee has led a number of leading cadres to study in the classes. In 1979, the municipality held a total of 167 such training classes with the participation of 19,600 party members. In implementing the spirit of the 5th session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the municipal CCP Committee demanded that the municipalities, prefectures and counties must generally train all party members once in 1980 and 1981. Cai Liangcheng, first secretary of the Fuzhou Municipal CCP Committee, joined 20 other principal leading cadres in the study at the reading class. They all live at the party school of the municipal CCP Committee and will study for 15 days, concentrating on the documents of the 5th plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the works of Marx, Lenin, Mao Zedong and Liu Shaoqi, and other documents and theories. [HK260716 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 18 Apr 80 HK]

**SHANDONG PARTY WORK**—The Shandong Provincial Forum on Party School's Work was held in Jinan on 20-26 April. Attending the forum were responsible comrades in charge of party school work of various municipal and prefectural CCP Committees, responsible comrades in charge of educational work of cadres of propaganda, and from organizational departments of various municipal and prefectural CCP committees and responsible comrades of party schools of various prefectural, municipal, county and district CCP committees, a total of 230 people. Wu Kaizhang, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, chaired and spoke at the forum. All participants studied documents of the Fifth Plenary Session of the CCP Central Committee, relayed the guidelines of the national forum on party school's work, reviewed the party schools' work of the province and discussed measures on how to further run the party schools well at all levels throughout the province. [SK300340 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Apr 80 SK]

**SHANGHAI PARTY MEMBERS' TRAINING**—In accordance with the call of the party Central Committee and the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee on training party members by rotation, party organizations at all levels in Shanghai have been conducting education on the party's ideological and political lines and basic party knowledge among party members. Since January this year, 1,673 units at and above the general party branch level have trained nearly 50,000 party members by rotation. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Apr 80 OW]

HUBEI ELECTION CONFERENCE--From 1 to 8 April, the Hubei conference on election work was held in Wuhan to study the issue of practicing direct election. The participants pledged to properly grasp trial points in direct election. Party committees at all levels must follow the spirit of the central authorities' instructions, strengthen leadership, include election work in their daily agenda and set up election committees to lead election work. Huang Zhizhen, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, attended the conference and made an important speech, revealing that some people regard elections as merely an inessential formality, worry about the trouble and interference with their work. These people are also afraid of giving play to democracy, while others regard election as very simple. The counties which have fulfilled trial points in direct election introduced their experiences at the conference. [HK151215 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80]

HUNAN CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING--The eighth enlarged standing committee meeting of the Fourth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Changsha from 5 to 9 April. Zhou Li, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, made a report on studying and implementing the spirit of the 5th plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The meeting conveyed the documents of the fifth plenum and conducted serious study and discussions. Gu Ziyuan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, conveyed Comrade Deng Yingchao's talk on the return of Taiwan to the motherland made at the All-China Women's Federation forum; and Ding Weike, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, made a report about the work of the provincial CPPCC Committee in the past 3 months. The meeting discussed and approved through consultations the namelist of additional members elected to the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee and also discussed and adopted the resolutions of the eighth enlarged standing committee meeting of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee. [HK200747 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 80]

HUNAN 'GUIDING PRINCIPLES' RALLY--In April the party committees of the organs in subordination to Hunan Province held a mobilization rally of the party committees to study the "guiding principles," further mobilize these organs to seriously study and resolutely implement the "guiding principles" and strengthen their party spirit, so as to become qualified party members and lead the masses in making contributions to realizing the four modernizations. A total of 2,200 persons took part in the rally. Luo Qiuyue, standing committee member of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and secretary of the party committee of the organs in subordination to the province, attended the rally and spoke. He urged the participants to seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism and boldly struggle against the erroneous words and actions that violated the "guiding principles." The party organizations at all levels must be very resolute and firmly grasp the study of the "guiding principles." [HK151215 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 9 Apr 80]

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ANTICHEMICAL WARFARE TRAINING, ATOMIC WEAPONS PROTECTION DISCUSSED

#### Antichemical Warfare Cadre Training

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] Recently, cadres from the people's armed forces departments of various wards and counties and from the militia antichemical warfare company underwent training held by the Beijing Garrison Command Headquarters to study theories on atomic and chemical warfare weapons with an emphasis on learning how to use protection equipment and chemical and radiation detection equipment. They also conducted experiments on animals and observed demonstrations performed by antichemical warfare experts from PLA units. As a result, all the cadres who had undergone the training were able, by and large, to engage in lectures, work and teaching on the functions of antichemical warfare weapons and equipment, including their use, care and maintenance.

#### Protection Against Atomic Weapons

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] Atomic weapons use ray radiation, shock waves, early-stage nuclear radiation and radioactive contamination produced by atomic nucleus reaction to create destructive forces. What is an effective protection against atomic weapons? (1) Be well prepared before an atomic attack: Effectively train militia cadres specialized in antichemical warfare and actively carry out education in the "three defenses" on a mass basis. Also make concerted efforts to build various types of underground fortifications, set up observation posts and promptly sound emergency alert. (2) Actions during an atomic attack: When the alert is heard, quickly extinguish all fires, cut off power supply, close doors and windows and take along food, water, medicine and protection equipment while fully utilizing the ground terrain to orderly disperse and seek shelters. In an emergency situation, people who are inside must stay away from doors and windows and lie underneath tables or beds, or next to the foot of a wall and plug up their ears with their fingers or with cotton. People who are outside should lie



flat on their stomachs with their backs turned to the direction of explosion, and place both hands crisscrossed over the chest. They should keep their eyes and mouths closed and cover up all exposed skin with clothing. When encountering warm flows of air, they should immediately stop inhaling to prevent damage to their lungs. (3) Actions after an atomic attack: Radiation detection detachments should be sent out to check and mark contaminated areas, quickly rescue the people and goods and materials, extinguish fires and quickly repair vital communication lines and livelihood facilities. Actions taken in contaminated areas must be done by wearing poison-proof face masks. People should not eat, drink, smoke or sit in contaminated areas. Those who have contamination must wash it off and beat their clothes clean. Depending on the condition of contamination, grains and vegetables can either be thoroughly cleaned with water or have their surfaces removed. Water should be filtered and allowed to settle.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

**ANHUI MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING**--The party committee of Anhui Provincial Military District recently called an enlarged meeting to convey the guideline of the party's fifth plenary session and discuss the question of how to consolidate the leading groups at various levels. By the end of 1980, one or two promising young personnel who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life must be promoted to leading posts in the leading groups at and above regimental level. In order to strengthen and improve the party leadership and enhance the party's fighting capacity, efforts should be made to organize all party members to study the guiding principles for inner-party political life and examine their own work and workstyle in the light of the guiding principles. The meeting also urged all party members, especially those who were admitted into the party after the start of the Great Cultural Revolution to take Comrade Liu Shaoqi's work "On Self-Cultivation" as an obligatory text while studying the guiding principles. [OW151417 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 80 OW]

**JIANGXI INFANTRY GRADUATION CEREMONY**--The infantry school of the Fuzhou PLA units held graduation ceremony on 10 April. A total of 550 students graduated after studying for 18 months. At the ceremony, (Wang Linde), commandant of the school, made a summation and Wu Chunren, deputy commander of the Fuzhou PLA units, spoke. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 80 HK]

**HENAN PLA CONSERVES ELECTRICITY**--Zhengzhou, 26 Apr--The PLA units stationed in Henan in the first 3 months of this year saved 480,000 kwh of electricity in household consumption, worth over 90,000 yuan. Beginning this year, individuals have to pay for their own electricity consumption and offices are given quotas--paying for overuse and retaining the surplus money resulting in conservation. All 100-watt bulbs have been replaced with ones of lower wattage and electrical stoves confiscated. Use of auditoriums and gyms is also restricted. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0128 GMT 26 Apr 80]

**JINAN PLA UNITS TRAINING**--Proceeding from the needs in actual wars, the air force of the Jinan PLA units organized its units to undergo training with (?robot planes) [guo hang fei ji]. In the past, ground-to-air guided missile units of the air force conducted training with simulated targets. Training with (?robot planes) for more than half a year has proved that such training improves combat capacity. [SK210638 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Apr 80]

**NANNING PUBLIC SECURITY RALLY**--On 15 April, the Nanning Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held a rally at the hall of the Nanning Municipal Revolutionary Committee to present certificates of commendation and souvenirs to 169 progressive units and 1,273 activists in regulating public security. The rally also presented cash rewards to 60 activists who had scored outstanding achievements in regulating public security. (Lan Qisheng), deputy secretary of the Nanning Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the rally. (Liu Xiang), deputy secretary of the Nanning Municipal CCP Committee, spoke on behalf of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, urging the award winners to make new contributions to further improving law and order in Nanning. Wang Zhuguang, responsible comrade of the Nanning Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, and others presented the prizes to the award winners. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Apr 80 HK]

**GUANGZHOU PLA REVOLUTIONARY SONGS**--In accordance with a circular of the cultural department of the general political department on singing revolutionary songs, the political department of the Guangzhou PLA units has decided to whip up an upsurge of singing revolutionary songs from 15 April to 15 May among PLA units. On the evening of 14 April, the leading organs of the Guangzhou PLA units held a rally to learn to sing revolutionary songs. Deng Yifan, Zhou Deli, Wang Chun and Zhao Likuan, leading comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units, participated along with other commanders and fighters. [HK231355 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 15 Apr 80]

**GUANGZHOU URBAN MILITIA CONFERENCE**--From 2 to 4 April, the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee held a conference on the work of the urban militia to convey and implement the spirit of the Guangdong conference on the work of the urban militia, study and formulate measures for strengthening militia work and reaffirm the achievements of the municipality in militia work in 1979. The participants pledge to transform the contents and methods of training the militia, strengthen the cultivation of backbone elements, raise the level of teaching and the quality of training and strengthen the training of the commanders of the artillery battalions and regiments and regular soldiers to raise their professional military skills and their ability in organization and command. It is also necessary to fulfill the training period stipulated by the party Central Committee, rationally solve the problem of wages for those who take part in training the militia and give full play to the role of militia as a main force in the four modernizations. The party committees at all levels must seriously learn from the experiences of the Jiangmen Municipal CCP Committee in strengthening militia work. [Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 9 Apr 80 HK]

SHANDONG AIR FORCE--The air force of the Jinan PLA units concluded a congress of units and individuals advanced in learning from Lei Feng, learning from the hard-bone Sixth Company and learning from the First Flight Division on 24 April after a 4-day session. The congress commended the advanced units and individuals in the learn-from-Lei Feng and other two campaigns, exchanged experiences of different units in carrying out the campaigns, and called on the broad masses of commanders and fighters to aim high and go all out to learn from the advanced units and individuals and to strive to build a modernized revolutionary army. [Sa280244 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Apr 80]

SHANGHAI AIR DEFENSE WORKS--The standing committee members and some deputies of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress inspected the people's air defense works in Shanghai on 25 April. They were satisfied with the people's air defense works built in Shanghai after the fall of the gang of four, particularly those built in 1979. They have found that many people's air defense works built in Shanghai during the Cultural Revolution are useless unless further strengthened or rebuilt. [OW292153 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Apr 80]

GUANGZHOU PLA EDUCATION PROGRAM--Guangzhou, 19 Apr--The leading organs of Guangzhou PLA units are making continuous efforts in educating young cadres and fighters to cultivate a revolutionary outlook of life. Before this mass education program was launched, a survey of the ideology and ethics of young cadres and fighters was conducted. The survey indicated that the damage done by Lin Biao and the gang of four to the hearts of the young cadres and fighters and the nonproletarian ideologies corrupting them must not be underestimated. To deal with this situation, the leading organs of Guangzhou PLA units have published "Lectures on a Revolutionary Outlook in Life" to help promote the mass education program. [OW201545 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0137 GMT 19 Apr 80]

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'REDDIN RIBAO' URGES ENHANCING CHINESE PEASANTS' CULTURAL LIFE

HK290835 Beijing REDDIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 80 p 5

[Article by REDDIN RIBAO commentator: "Pay Attention to the Cultural Life of the 800 Million Peasants"]

[Text] With the shift in the focus of the whole party's work and the implementation of the party's rural economic policies in the past 2 years, especially after the Third Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a thriving situation of great vitality has emerged in China's countryside. The 800 million peasants have an increasingly pressing need for cultural activities. Therefore, to seriously do a good job in promoting mass cultural work in the countryside is a very important task in our cultural work.

After the smashing of the gang of four, a brandnew situation has appeared in China's mass cultural work. A great variety of mass cultural activities including mass literary and art concerts, art exhibitions, books, film shows, television broadcasts and slide shows have been widely launched in the countryside, urban areas and all factory and mining areas. The traditional folk cultural and art activities which were strangled by Lin Biao and the gang of four have gained a new lease on life. For instance, flower shows, flower lantern festivals, the mass Yangke dance, walking on stilts, the land boat dance, bamboo horses and the lion and dragon dances have all been restored and developed. They are all bright and colorful and have been warmly welcomed by the urban and rural population.

However, because of the protracted devastation by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, mass cultural work serving the 800 million peasants is still a weak link in our entire cultural work. There are indeed too few films, readers and literary and art performances which meet the needs of the countryside. Most of the rural areas still lack cultural activities to a great extent and the peasants in many areas do not even have a film or opera show all the year round. The cultural life in some mountainous areas, minority nationality areas and border regions is particularly poor, feudal and superstitious old culture has taken advantage of this weakness and developed in many places, adversely affecting agricultural production

and social order and corrupting the thinking of the peasants, especially the young people. To meet the needs of the new situation of the four modernizations, people want this situation to be changed quickly so that mass cultural work in the countryside will really serve the 800 million peasants.

Further developing rural culture and livening up cultural activities in the countryside constitute a significant content and essential condition for the building of a new socialist countryside. However, some cadres have paid no attention to and do not support mass cultural activities. They held that mass cultural activities are not essential, saying "The crops continue to grow no matter whether the gongs and drums are played or not," and "we are very busy with our production tasks. How can we afford time to engage in cultural activities"? They have virtually set developing production against promoting cultural activities. This kind of view is certainly incorrect. The experience of many communes and brigades has demonstrated that launching proper and healthy mass cultural activities with good leadership will not only not impede production, but will in fact promote it. In accordance with the party's general line during the new period and its policies in literature and art, we must seriously implement the principle of "strengthening leadership, promoting active development, adopting such measures as are suitable to local conditions and forging steadily ahead," and conscientiously grasp mass cultural work in the countryside.

In doing a good job in grasping mass cultural work in the countryside, we must unwaveringly follow the party's political, ideological and organizational lines, continue to emancipate our minds, implement the party's principle of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and promote socialist mass literature and art. The masses' interests are many-sided. In livening up cultural activities in the countryside, we must pay attention to adopting a great variety of national and folk styles which the masses love to see and hear and must not do everything in a rigid way regardless of the actual conditions. We must not compel the peasants to do one thing and not the other in a simplified and rude manner. We must work hard to promote and encourage those things which foster positive ideas and advancement and have great significance in promoting ideological education. Anyhow, we should allow those things which do not have much significance in promoting education but are harmless; and we should only dissuade people and stop them from engaging in those activities which are erroneous, harmful, unhealthy and corrupt people's minds. Mass cultural work in the border regions, mountainous areas and minority nationality areas should conform to the special features of the local people and no uniformity should be imposed.

In doing a good job in grasping mass cultural work in the countryside, we must also pay attention to overall planning and comprehensive arrangements. To satisfy the growing needs of the peasants for cultural activities and build a new socialist countryside, we must gradually build all communes (and small townships) throughout China into centers of political, economic and cultural activities in the countryside. Cultural construction in the

countryside depends mainly on the strength of the system of collective ownership. We should emphasize self-reliance instead of state investments. We must actively guide all departments to cooperate with and support one another. We must proceed from the actual situation, adopt effective measures, develop the necessary leadership, a force of cultural workers and places and facilities for cultural activities, and actively launch cultural activities in different forms. We must also further consolidate our strength, and create, collate and revise cultural and artistic works which suit the peasants' needs. We must attach primary importance to those cultural products which can enhance the peasants' socialist enthusiasm and serve the four modernizations. At the same time we must also provide the peasants with those works and cultural activities which can widen their field of vision, increase their knowledge and satisfy their proper and healthy needs for cultural entertainment.

In doing a good job in grasping mass cultural work in the countryside, we must also conscientiously solve some practical problems. We hope the cultural leadership departments at all levels will strengthen the construction of cultural centers and mass art galleries, and provide them with definite conditions regarding operating funds, premises, livelihood and welfare so as to allow them to do an even better job in launching mass cultural work. We must actively assist the rural areas in building a part-time force for cultural activities and launching all kinds of cultural entertainment activities based on a part-time, voluntary, small-scale, diversified and economical basis. In promoting those cultural activities, we must adopt such measures as are suitable to local conditions and act according to our capability. Those activities must be suited to the development of production and the masses' living standards. We must not increase in any way the commune members' economic burdens.

The key link of doing a good job in promoting mass cultural work and livening up the cultural life of the 800 million peasants lies in the leadership of the party committees and governments at all levels. We must strengthen and at the same time improve our leadership over mass cultural work. The situation is constantly changing. Comrades who are engaged in cultural leadership work must study the new situation and solve new problems. It is thus necessary that they study afresh and acquire new skills. They should be willing to act as primary school students and work hard to become qualified cadres and leaders. The cultural life of the 800 million peasants constitutes a significant task involving many spheres. We earnestly hope that the propaganda and cultural departments and CYL organizations at all level will closely coordinate the militia, women, physical culture, broadcasting, publishing, education and science popularization spheres under the unified leadership of the party committees. They must work hard with concerted efforts and further liven up rural cultural life with outstanding mass cultural work and remarkable literary and art products to allow the 800 million peasants to make new contributions to realizing the four modernizations with even greater peace of mind.

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### QINGHUA UNIVERSITY OFFICIAL VIEWS 'KEY' EDUCATION

OW271236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 27 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--The vice president of Qinghua University, Chang Wei, said today, on the university's 69th anniversary, that "There is no inevitable connection between 'key' education and the training of an elite."

Qinghua University is the foremost of China's key education establishments--schools and institutions of higher learning where there is a greater concentration of facilities and teaching skills to train the country's best brains for the new programme of modernisation.

Key education has been reintroduced in China, after being suspended during the Cultural Revolution, in response to the need for highly-qualified personnel for the country's expanding industries and increasingly sophisticated technology.

Chang Wei, 66, who is a noted authority on mechanical engineering, said the word "elite" implied privileges in social status and material wealth during education and in assignment to jobs after graduation. "This is totally incompatible with our socialist system," he said.

If anything, we added, graduates from key schools and colleges, with a more intensive academic background, were more liable to bear a greater weight of responsibility in their working lives--without a commensurate advantage in pay--than graduates from normal schools.

"The country makes higher demands on them," he said. "It can be said that graduates of key universities have the obligation to do more work for the country, but no right to enjoy any privilege."

Qinghua University, which has a high reputation for the quality of its education, has produced 20 per cent of the members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and more than ten government ministers, as well as many of the principal technicians and architects of China's industrial expansion.



The university has more than 500 professors--30 of whom are the top specialists in their field--and along with other key establishments gets special consideration in the allocation of state funds.

However, he said, other facilities like dining halls and dormitories are the same as in other universities and there is no difference in state grants to students.

All school students have an equal chance to get to key universities, said Chang Wei. All the middle-schools in the country use standardised textbooks and middle-school graduates sit for unified college entrance examinations.

Chang Wei said: "Those enrolled in key universities are the best qualified. There is no consideration of the financial or political background of the applicants' families.

Of China's 633 colleges and universities, 97 are key establishments. There are more than 5,000 key middle-schools and about 7,000 key primary schools. Graduates from these schools are acknowledged to stand a better chance of entering universities.

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## **SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

### **QINGHUA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI JOIN CELEBRATION**

**OW271530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 27 Apr 80**

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)—Nearly 2,000 alumni of Qinghua University, including a number from the United States, Taiwan and Hong Kong, joined teachers and students of the university in celebrating its 69th anniversary today.

The celebrations were the biggest in many years in the university, China's leading polytechnic institute with more than 10,000 students, teachers and staff members.

Alumni from overseas were warmly welcomed and received by President of the University Liu Da and vice presidents Zhang Wei and Zhang Guangdou. Among those back from the United States for the occasion were Shing-shen Chen (S. S. Chern), member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, Professor Zhang Jieqian from the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C., and Huang Zhongfu, representative of the Qinghua Alumni Association in New York. Writer He Ta from Hong Kong, who attended the celebrations, wrote a poem in honour of the occasion.

A number of alumni from the Qinghua University in Taiwan expressed the hope that Qinghua graduates on the Mainland and Taiwan would reunite at an early date so that they would be able to work together for the construction of the country.

President Liu Da announced that the head office of the Qinghua Alumni Association had recently resumed its activities in the university.

The alumni had a lively chat together and many of them visited a new building equipped with modern teaching aids and laboratories. Groups of them had pictures taken together in the campus. The alumni encouraged one another to make more contributions to China's modernization programme.

Those who joined in today's celebrations included Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education, Rong Guotang, vice minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, many noted professors, and Han Yonghua, widow of Mei Yiqi, former president of Qinghua University. She came back from the United States and settled in Beijing in 1977.

**SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### CHINESE LITERARY CRITIC PRAISES LOCAL SICHUAN NOVEL

OW250745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 25 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--A private letter from China's leading literary critic, 72-year-old Zhou Yang, to the veteran author Sha Ding has just been made public and it has provided a new focus on the role of criticism in promoting literary creation in this country.

The letter, which appears in the April (and fourth) issue of the national literary magazine WENYI BAO, names a previously unknown writer, Zhou Keqin of Sichuan, and his novel "Xu Mao and His Daughters"--a commentary on the disruption of country life caused by the gang of four.

The letter also suggests that critics should pay closer attention to works published in local literary magazines with a view to discovering promising authors.

Zhou Keqin's novel was first published in a local magazine and was later reprinted in a bigger publication in Chongqing.

Zhou Yang's letter echoes the call he made late last year, at the National Congress of Writers and Artists, for the improvement of literary criticism. At that conference Zhou Yang was elected chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

Last year, publishers reported a flood of short stories and medium-length novels and a livelier debate among the critics. Around 60 major novels were also produced but generally the quality was not good.

However, several major works did receive a good press, one of which is the novel by Zhou Keqin, who is in his early 40's. The story is set in a Sichuan village in 1975 and tells of the tensions between several women and their old, stubborn father, their marriages and their daily lives.

The story also describes the impact of the Cultural Revolution on peasant life and the sense of relief they felt after Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping once again presided over the work of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Another outstanding full-length novel produced last year is Li Zhun's "The Yellow River Flows Eastward (Part One)."

A spokesman for WENYI BAO told XINHUA this week that, for literature to flourish, an atmosphere was needed in which lavish praise and nit-picking were avoided. In recent years critics had not been forthright in their treatment of literary works, probably as an over-reaction to the harsh climate during the days of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

He said that the creation of major novels might take a longer time than short stories and medium-length novels to recover from the ravages of that period.

The spokesman also said that much remained to be done in the field of short stories and medium-length novels in which younger writers were most active. Such authors need help from veteran writers and critics, he said.

Starting from its first issue in January this year, WENYI BAO has given space to "newcomers on the literary scene" and has run other special columns to allow more space for book reviews, particularly on the works of young authors. New writers who have been featured in the magazine so far are Liu Xinwu, Zhang Jie, Peng Jicai and Chen Quokai, who have attracted national attention. WENYI BAO also runs a column entitled "Short Commentaries on New Works" covering literature, cinema and drama.

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## **SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

### **HUANG ZHEN SPEAKS AT PRC FILM AWARD PRESENTATION MEETING**

**OW291335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 29 Apr 80**

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA)—The Ministry of Culture today held a meeting in the auditorium of the political consultative conference on prize awards for films made in 1979.

Attending the meeting were Huang Zhen, minister of culture, Xia Yan, adviser to the Ministry of Culture, leading members of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the prize winners and more than 1,000 others.

Huang Zhen spoke and said 1979 was a year of harvest in China's film industry: 65 feature and filmed stage plays were produced, on a variety of themes, in different styles, and with a high artistic quality.

Many film artists went among the people and created films with a rich flavour of life and in the spirit of the nation, he continued.

The future task for the film workers, Huang Zhen said, is to expand further on the themes reflecting life in the countryside and about the revolutionary war period; to raise the ideological level and artistic quality of films; to create more chances for young persons to practise film making; and to step up the production of films for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party.

The films judged best for 1979 are as follows:

A total of 22 feature films including "From Slave to General," which is about a slave boy becoming a military commander in the communist-led army; "Tears," which shows how a new county head rights the wrongs done by the followers of the gang of four, and "Ji Hongchang," which depicts a patriotic officer in the old-type army becoming a communist party member during the war against Japanese aggression.

Another was "Anxious To Rejoin His Unit," which is about an officer of the anti-Japanese Army in the northeast who returned to his unit after going

through twists and turns. "Cradle," a story about the shift of a kindergarten in Yanan during the war period, and "Li Siguang," which is a biographical film about a famous Chinese geologist, were other winners.

Filmed Beijing opera, "Marriage Brought About by an Iron Bow," starring a famous Beijing opera singer, Guan Sushuang, won an award.

Three cartoons include "Nezha Conquers the Dragon King," "Naierden Atainde," and "Good Cat, Mimi," were winners.

Eight winning documentaries include "Premier Zhou Is Among Us" and "Fight Back," which presents the self defensive battle against Vietnamese aggressors.

There were 15 science films cited including "Biological Evolution." Awards went to those who dubbed dialogue for 3 films; the makers of 7 reels of "China Today" and other topical programmes, and 44 young persons got prizes for the best script and acting creations.

Amidst warm applause Minister Huang Zhen presented souvenirs and bonuses to the prize winners.

Prize winners were selected by the award commission of the Ministry of Culture based on the recommendations made by film studios.

The commission is composed of 13 members. Its head is Huang Zhen, minister of culture; Wang Lanxi, vice minister of culture; Xia Yan, adviser to the Ministry of Culture; and Situ Huimin, vice minister of culture, were deputy heads.

The Ministry of Culture plans to give film prize awards annually.

CSO: 4005



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### RED CROSS SOCIETY BRANCHES REVIVED IN 14 PROVINCES

OW281224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 28 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)—The Red Cross Society of China has revived branches in 14 provinces and major municipalities throughout the country and in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in south China, the society confirmed today. The branches were shut down in 1966 when the Cultural Revolution began and the society was virtually inactive for over 10 years except for some formal international contacts.

The revival of the society as a working organisation began in 1978 and it now has a membership of more than 1 million, the society said.

In Beijing, the capital city, over 110,000 society members are working in factories, schools, street neighborhoods and communes, giving first aid, teaching hygiene and counselling on family planning.

They dispense herbal medicines to prevent colds, flu and other seasonal complaints and they deliver contraceptive pills and give regular physical check-ups to children and pregnant women. In the residential areas they give special attention to the problem of old people.

Tan Zhuang, vice president of Beijing Red Cross Society, says that so far the society has re-established 174 city branches and is setting up a network that will cover the whole of Beijing, touching every classroom, workshop and rural commune.

The street branches usually have two medical workers while the volunteers are mainly housewives and retired workers. One of these housewives, Gu Wenqing, recently saved a young man who had been overcome by gas in his room by the timely application of artificial respiration and acupuncture, the Beijing society reports.

In the factories and rural units the volunteers are generally workers and peasants with some knowledge of first aid and in each school class the society chooses three to five pupils who are interested in the work. The society gives regular training courses for its members and this year the Beijing society trained 300 who are now teaching others.

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### ZHOU YANG ADDRESSES HUNAN LITERATURE AND ART WORKERS

HK250941 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Zhou Yang, deputy director of the propaganda department of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Literature and Art Federation, received the delegates attending the Fourth Hunan Provincial Congress of Literature and Art Workers yesterday morning and made a speech.

In accordance with the conditions prevailing in the literature and art circles, Comrade Zhou Yang made the following three main points in his speech: 1) practice democracy fully; 2) seriously assess past experiences; and 3) strengthen unity.

Comrade Zhou Yang said: "I warmly congratulate you on the successful convening of the Fourth Hunan Provincial Congress of Literature and Art Workers. He said: The measure for the success or failure of a conference is whether democracy is fully practiced and whether people are really able to speak their minds--whether people say everything they know without reservation and believe in "Blame not the speaker but be warned by his words." People should be allowed to say not only correct things but also wrong things. Emancipation of the mind includes allowing people to say different things. But at the same time, we must dare to resist and criticize incorrect ideas.

In dealing with internal problems among the people, we must be gentle and mild and try to convince people by reasoning. Among comrades, we must restore the fine tradition of criticism-self-criticism. We encourage mutual understanding.

Talking about the assessment of past experience in literature and art work in the 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic, Comrade Zhou Yang said: The purpose of assessing experience is to do better in advancing forward. As to whether this assessment is correct, we shall leave it to the masses, future generations and practice to evaluate and decide.

Our party has shifted the emphasis of all work to serving the four modernizations. Literature and art work is no exception. The emphasis of our work must also be shifted to serving the four modernizations. The party must

strengthen its leadership in literature and art work but should not flagrantly interfere in it. It must respect the natural law of art and work in accordance with it. We must distinguish between flagrant interference and correct leadership.

On the relationship between literature and art and politics, Comrade Zhou Yang said: Literature and art are not subordinate to politics, but rather a means to do political work. Literature and art must serve the great masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, the great masses of people and socialism. The purpose of literature and art is to mold the new socialist man, cultivate men of high moral values and noble spirit and groom qualified socialist citizens. To promote the development of literature and art, we as leaders in literature and art work must resolutely persist in implementing the double hundred principle: however, the "blooming" and "contending" must be beneficial and not harmful to socialism.

We must be skillful at discovering, cultivating and taking good care of talent. On the question of selecting and promoting talented people, Comrade Zhou Yang emphasized particularly that we should not only choose obedient ones, but should also choose those with great potentials who are enthusiastic in their work, possess the spirit of selflessness and dare to speak the truth.

Comrade Zhou Yang said: "Those yes-men who do not have any new insights and new views and always echo the opinions of others cannot accomplish much.

On the relationship between leaders and those who are led and between professionals and nonprofessionals, Comrade Zhou Yang said: A leader of literature and art work must be enthusiastic about his work, concerned with the development of literature and art and have an open heart toward literature and art workers. He must also do away with bureaucratic airs. In this manner, even a nonprofessional can become a professional and be able to lead the professionals.

Comrade Zhou Yang sincerely expressed his earnest wish that literature and art workers would strengthen unity and work with one heart and one mind to develop literature and art work in Hunan. He said under present conditions wherein class struggle still exists, we must keep the concept of class struggle in mind. But this definitely does not mean that revolution consists only of class struggle. Revolution also embraces struggle for production and technological revolution. We must do away with factionalism because it is reactionary. We must do away with selfishness because it is bad. With a little more devotion, our work will improve.

Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and other comrades were also present at yesterday's meeting.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

**SHANDONG EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE**--The Shandong Provincial Education Work Conference concluded on 23 April. Wang Zhongyin, standing committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor, spoke at the conference. He stressed that CCP committees and government organizations at various levels should conscientiously strengthen their leadership over education work and attach importance to solving problems. He said that education funds should be used for education undertakings and no individuals or units are allowed to divert them to other purposes. He said that all municipalities, prefectures and counties should insure that the targets set by the central authorities or the province for the budgets of education funds are met without any reduction, that they should increase more education funds when their financial conditions permit. [SK280244 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Apr 80]

**EDUCATION WORKERS UNION**--The experience-exchange meeting held in Shanghai by the Chinese Education Workers Union closed on 23 April. The 5-day meeting was attended by trade union cadres from 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Zhang Qi, vice chairman of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, spoke at the meeting. The meeting called on organizations of education workers union at all levels to win administrative support in popularizing the system of workers' congress under the leadership of party committees. [OW280281 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Apr 80]

**POPULATION RESEARCH**--Beijing, 14 Apr--The Social Sciences Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences is now preparing to set up a national population research center. At its second meeting recently in Beijing, the preparatory group reviewed the situation in population research in China and discussed the draft regulations and preparatory work for setting up a national population society within this year. In addressing the meeting, Xu Dixin, leader of the preparatory group, stressed that the society will exchange achievements on population science research, conduct investigation on population control in urban and rural areas and advise the government in formulating population policies. Li Xiuzhen, deputy chief of the planned parenthood leading group under the State Council, also addressed the meeting. [OW17115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1342 GMT 16 Apr 80]



**YOUTH PUBLICATIONS**--Beijing, 15 Apr--Over the past 2 years the China Youth Publishing House has published some 170 kinds of books, totaling more than 2.8 million copies. These books have provided Chinese youths with basic information on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, revolutionary traditions, history, science and culture. The publishing house regards it as its fundamental task to educate young people in strengthening their confidence in the four modernizations, establishing a correct view of life and revolutionary ideals and resisting bourgeois ideology. [OW171115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0807 GMT 15 Apr 80]

**POPULATION QUARTERLY**--Beijing, 25 Apr--RENKOU YANJIU [STUDIES OF POPULATION], a comprehensive quarterly on population theory, will soon be put on sale in Beijing. This publication, edited by the RENKOU YANJIU editorial department of the Chinese People's University, was first issued on a trial basis in 1977. The quarterly's main goal is to study and discuss population theories, population problems and populations policies, and to introduce materials from abroad on population problems so as to promote research on population problems as well as population work in our country. [OW282002 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0136 GMT 25 Apr 80]

**HUNAN EDUCATION CONFERENCE**--The Hunan conference on education which was held by the Hunan People's Government and lasted for 10 days ended on 12 April. It was to study the spirit of the national conference on education work, sum up the experiences and lessons of our province in education over the past 30 years and discuss how to further strengthen and improve the party's leadership over education. It was held that the province should popularize primary school education as soon as possible and strive to fulfill this task in 4 to 5 years. At the same time, it is necessary to actively and steadily develop agricultural middle schools and vocational schools as well as education for adults. During the conference, Jiao Linyi, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee; Wang Hanfu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hunan People's Congress; and Cheng Xingling and Liu Yanan, vice provincial governors of the Hunan People's Government, attended and spoke. Responsible comrades of the Hunan Education Bureau and the Hunan Bureau of Institutes of Higher Education delivered work reports. [HK231342 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 80 HK]

**HUNAN EDUCATION FUNDS**--Hunan has an additional 50.2 million yuan of education funds for 1980. The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee earlier had seriously listened to the reports of the education departments on the province's 180 education funds and analyzed the difficulties regarding them. Members of the provincial CCP Committee have come to realize that middle and primary school pupils are rapidly increasing and that many middle and primary schools are short of school buildings while others do not even have essential teaching equipment. Of the total additional funds, 3 million yuan are for repairs to middle and primary schools, while 4.3 million yuan are for their administration. [HK231342 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 80]

SHANDONG YOUTH EDUCATION--Party organizations and departments concerned in Jinan Municipality organized some 2,300 subdistrict office cadres, policemen and veteran workers to form 620 small groups to help and educate young lawbreakers. As a result, some 300 youngsters gave up evil and returned to good. Resulting from the clues which they offered, departments concerned cracked down on 59 cases. Cultural centers, CYL organizations and subdistrict offices also arranged recreational and sports activities for them. Labor departments expanded production units and service centers to provide jobs for some 37,000 unemployed youths. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Apr 80]

ANHUI MEETING ON COLLEGE WORK--The Anhui Provincial Conference on University and College Work was held from 30 March to 3 April in Hefei. It called for implementation of the resolutions of the 5th Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee and the system of personal responsibility of university and college heads under the leadership of the party committee. It was also pointed out at the conference that the party's policy toward intellectuals has yet to be fully implemented in Anhui and that college and university leading bodies have to include more younger and capable people. [OW151417 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 80]

GUANGDONG CULTURAL CONFERENCE--The Guangdong Conference of Cultural Bureau Directors from prefectures, municipalities and counties concluded on 10 April. The participants formulated the cultural work of the province for 1980 and 1981 in accordance with the principle of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving and mobilized the cultural departments at all levels to serve the four modernizations still better. [HK231405 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Apr 80]

GUANGDONG PERSONNEL CONFERENCE--The Guangdong Conference on Personnel Work was held in Guangzhou from 8 to 14 April. The participants studied and made plans on the tasks of the province's personnel work and pointed out that the government's personnel departments must insure the smooth implementation of the party's political line, consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and serve the promotion of the four modernizations. They emphatically pointed out that it is necessary to do a good job in building personnel departments. [HK231405 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 15 Apr 80]

GUANGDONG FOREIGN LANGUAGE CIRCULAR--The Guangdong Bureau of Institutes of Higher Learning recently issued a circular, saying that the province continues to employ foreign language personnel to teach in the various institutes. According to investigations, a number of foreign language personnel are still living in the province. Some of these personnel studied abroad, received doctorate degrees, published foreign language books and were associate professors and professors. They can apply to the institutes in person and will be employed after examinations, probation and with the approval of the departments concerned. Once accepted, these foreign language personnel will be paid according to their qualifications. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Apr 80]

GUANGXI PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE--A Guangxi conference of the directors of propaganda departments, which was held in Nanning from 2 to 10 April, determined that the fundamental tasks of propaganda work are to mobilize, educate and encourage the cadres and masses in accordance with the "four persistences" and the party's line, principle and policy and to struggle to realize the four modernizations. The participants formulated the tasks of propaganda work in 1980 in accordance with the entire work plans of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee, revealing that there is much to do in propaganda and education this year and that the tasks are very heavy. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Apr 80]

HENAN EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE--A provincial work conference on education was held in Zhengzhou from March 20 to 31 to discuss the problems of training teachers and improving the quality of teaching, popularizing 5-year primary education, restructuring secondary education, operating key primary and middle schools well, and the administrative control and wages of teachers in people-run schools. The conference urged equal emphasis on moral, intellectual and physical education and called for strengthening ideological and political instruction, strict adherence to lesson plans in teaching and steady improvement of the health of students. It opposed the lopsided pursuit of the greatest percentage of successful university applications. It asked for speedy solutions to miscarriages of justice among teachers. Steps are to be taken to carry out sparetime education alongside regular education. Adjustments are to be made in secondary schools in rural areas, and key schools are to be developed as models for improving quality of instruction. Party leadership in school work should also be strengthened. Provincial CCP Committee secretary Zhang Shude attended and spoke. [HK231438 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Apr 80]

HENAN CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION--A work conference on higher education was held in Zhengzhou from April 3 to 12. Secretary of the provincial party committee Zhang Shude and (Wang Peiyu), a responsible person of the culture and education department of the committee, attended and made important reports. The meeting discussed how to improve and strengthen leadership of the party in institutes of higher learning in order to work according to objective laws of higher education. The central theme of the conference was how to train more professionals for the four modernizations. [HK231438 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Apr 80]

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